



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to the point. The omission of Blauvelt's *Cabinet Government* and Bourne's *Spain in America* argue an interesting lack of transatlantic publications. Finally, it is to be sincerely regretted that the method of transliterating East European, especially Slavic, names in this volume could not have been replaced by some reasonable and English system instead of the extraordinary confusion which here prevails (*cf.* AMER. HIST. REV., II. 766 ff.). None the less, in spite of these matters which it is the peculiar province of the historical reviewer to note, he may add that few more useful volumes, and, save for one hopelessly confused contribution, few more eminently usable volumes on this period have appeared or are likely to appear. It is unfortunate that the very qualities which make it useful, especially as an encyclopedia, make it at the same time so difficult to adequately review in any reasonable space without dropping into the catalogue method.

WILBUR C. ABBOTT.

Œuvres Complètes de Saint-Just. In two volumes. Avec une Introduction et des Notes par CHARLES VELLAY, Docteur ès Lettres. (Paris: Charpentier et Fasquelle. 1908. Pp. xxi, 466; 544.)

THE recent creation of a Société des Études Robespierriistes is an indication that the way is to be opened for a more complete, critical estimate of the part played by the leaders of the Convention. M. Vellay's edition of the works of Saint-Just is prompted by a similar interest. Indeed, M. Vellay has acted as the provisional secretary of the new society. This is the first complete collection of Saint-Just's writings and speeches. His earlier work, the poem *Organt* and the essay on the *Esprit de la Révolution*, had not been republished since their original appearance. His reports and principal speeches, together with the fragments on republican institutions, were published in 1834. The most interesting document in the present collection is the essay already mentioned, which was first published in 1791. As the letters which have been preserved are few and insignificant, this essay seems to offer the most available clue to Saint-Just's opinions before they had been subjected to the influence of the factional struggle in the Convention and of the peculiar atmospheric conditions of "the Mountain". As one reads what is said of the king, the queen and the Parisians, one fancies that Saint-Just must have found these statements embarrassing when he was writing the report on the Girondins and was condemning Brissot for holding similar "moderatist" views.

M. Vellay's introduction, instead of putting the reader in possession of the present state of studies upon the biography of Saint-Just, and marking the principal problems which must be resolved, is in the manner of the most unrestrained panegyrists. Saint-Just, he says, "fut un héros, dans ce que ce terme a de plus simple et de plus pur, c'est-à-dire un homme qui touche aux dieux". His "figure calme et douce re-

splendit comme celle d'un dieu de marbre au-dessus de l'agitation des partis". There is the customary thrust at Taine, who "gonflé de colère, s'est plu à insulter des dieux indifférents dont il n'a pu voiler la gloire". But M. Vellay in his laudatory description of Saint-Just's career as a representative on mission in Alsace sins as deplorably as Taine ever did against the elementary principles of historical work, quoting Lamartine and Montgaillard as authorities for incidents which are legendary.

The method by which the documents of this collection have been edited, or rather left unedited, is also open to criticism. In his preface M. Vellay notes that he has included certain documents signed by Saint-Just as a member of the Committee of Public Safety which are not in the Aulard Collection, but he does not identify these documents, so that the reader will, for this purpose, be compelled to undertake a laborious comparison of the documents in this edition and those in the Aulard Collection. Moreover, he does not accompany any documents of this sort with a statement of the source, leaving such information to be summarized in the most general form in an appendix, where it amounts only to an assurance of good faith. His inclusion among the works of Saint-Just of all the documents of the Committee of Public Safety to which Saint-Just's name is signed along with those of other members of the committee, is questionable, especially as he does not attempt to show that Saint-Just was the actual author of any of them.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

Napoleon: a Biographical Study. By Dr. MAX LENZ. Translated from the German by FREDERIC WHYTE. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1907. Pp. viii, 391.)

PROFESSOR LENZ'S biography of Napoleon, published first in the excellent series of *Monographien zur Weltgeschichte*, in the translation contains about one-half as many words as Bourne's edition of Fournier and is without critical apparatus of any kind. Its treatment of all subjects is, therefore, very brief, and the omission of many topics that might well be included in a larger work can not be a fair reason for adverse criticism. The interest lies in the inclusions and the emphasis.

In his study of the youth of Napoleon Dr. Lenz turns less to the books which Napoleon read and the unfavorable circumstances in which he lived than to the things which the young Corsican wrote. The *Discours de Lyons* and the *Souper de Beaucaire* are quoted and discussed at length, and throughout the account of the career of the general, consul and emperor, Professor Lenz finds occasion to refer the principles of Napoleon's acts and opinions to the views announced in those youthful writings. In his discussion of these writings Dr. Lenz points out with force that Napoleon writes always from the standpoint of the ruler and that they are an unconscious and effective self-revelation of the *Herrscher* that waited impatiently a favorable oppor-